orifice. Around the lateral margin there is a row of about 32 sharp sword-like hairs. A long seta is situated on each side of the orifice, and on the ventral surface, near the posterior end there are a pair of short setae. The remains of the legs and antennae can be seen on the ventral surface.

Adult ♀.—Brown; eyes large, black; length 1.63 mm. Antennae of seven joints; joint 2 large, club-shaped; joint 3 very long; joints 4–6 short, cylindrical, equal in length; joint 7 about half the length of joint 3. Wings large with the basal half and portions of the rest of the wing smoky.

Hab. On the underside of leaves of grass growing on swampy ground, S. Paulo, Brazil. It is also accompanied by a species of ant (Camponotus).

Aleurodes parvus n. sp. — *Pupa-case.* — Small, flat, black, oval; .94 mm. long; usually enveloped in a mass of white felt-like hairy secretion. Dorsum with a longitudinal median ridge, and several transverse furrows. Marginal edge thickened, with a double row of crenulations. Vasiform orifice hemispherical. Operculum small, hemispherical, not filling the orifice. A long seta is situated on each side of the orifice. A pair of short setae extend caudad from the posterior part of the body; and another pair are situated on the ventral surface just cephalad of the middle.

Adult ♀.—Body very light yellow, eyes black; length .90 mm. Wings transparent, dusted with a white powder. Antennae short, slender, of seven joints. Joint 2 large club-shaped; joints 3–7 small cylindrical.

Hab.—On the under side of leaves of *Maytenus* sp. S. Paulo, Brazil.

S. Paulo, Brazil, May 15, 1896.

LIFE HISTORIES OF NORTH AMERICAN GEOMETRIDAE.—III.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eutrapela (*Selenia*) *alcipheraria* Walk. —The eggs were kindly sent me by Miss Caroline G. Soule from Woodstock, Vermont. The moth which I bred was determined by Dr. Hulst. The larva is not previously described to my knowledge.

Egg. Regularly elliptical from top view, the surface flattened, but obliquely; outline somewhat wedge-shaped from the side, the top slightly hollowed. Surface shagreened not reticulated, shining. Dimensions .4 x 1 mm. Green when laid, dark red when received and finally black just before hatching.

Stage I. Thick and stout black Geometrids, the abdominal feet normal. Head bilobed, brown-black with pale setae; width about .5 mm. Body all dark velvety brown, the abdominal and anal leg plates bright red, contrasting; four tiny yellow dorsal dots (paired oval light areas on the posterior edges of segments 5 and 7 which are not tubercles). Tubercles conic, distinct, but concolorous; setae short, dark, normal, with slightly swollen tips. Anterior edge of cervical shield and mouth reddish. The larvae drop by a thread on being disturbed and twist up into a knot.

Stage II. Head about .8 mm wide; all dark vinous black as before, but the little bright paired dots are supplemented by a fainter pair on joint 8 and tubercle 1 of joints 5 to 9 is produced into a rounded prominence. Head rounded, clypeus pale.

Stage III. Head rounded, brown with a short and thick black band on each lobe; width 1.2 mm. Tubercle 1 on joints 5 to 9 is high and subpapillose; white dots on joints 6 and 7 anteriorly. Body still largely brown, but diversified with gray in dorsal and subdorsal diffuse and dotted bands on joints 5 to